



**Policy:** 4008  
**Chapter:** Safety and Emergency  
Procedures  
**Rule:** Pandemic Event

**Effective:** 01/18/07  
**Replaces:** N/A  
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A.R.S.	A.C.A.	A.A.C
A.R.S. §§ 8-342, 26-314, 41-2804,		

To ensure the safety and welfare of juveniles and employees, the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) follows numerous professional, State, Federal, and World Health Organization standards for pandemic preparation and response to pandemic events.

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Michael D. Branham, Director

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## Procedure Index:

**4008.01** Pandemic Event Protocol

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## Definitions:

### 1. Interpandemic period

- Phase 1. No new influenza virus subtypes have been detected in humans. An influenza virus subtype that has caused human infection may be present in animals. If present in animals, the risks of human infection or disease are considered to be low;
- Phase 2. No new influenza virus subtypes have been detected in humans. However, a circulating animal influenza virus subtype poses a substantial risk of human disease;
- The distinction between phase 1 and phase 2 is based on the risk of human infection or disease resulting from circulating strains in animals. The distinction is based on various factors and their relative importance according to current scientific knowledge. Factors may include pathogenicity in animals and humans, occurrence in domesticated animals and livestock or only in wildlife, whether the virus is enzootic or epizootic, geographically localized or widespread, and/or other scientific parameters.

### 2. Pandemic alert period

- Phase 3. Human infection(s) with a new subtype, but no human-to-human spread, or at most rare instances of spread to a close contact;
- Phase 4. Small cluster(s) with limited human-to-human transmission but spread is highly localized, suggesting that the virus is not well adapted to humans;
- Phase 5. Larger cluster(s) but human-to-human spread still localized, suggesting that the virus is becoming increasingly better adapted to humans, but may not yet be fully transmissible (substantial pandemic risk);
- The distinction between phase 3, phase 4 and phase 5 is based on an assessment of the risk of a pandemic. Various factors and the irrelative importance according to current

scientific knowledge may be considered. Factors may include rate of transmission, geographical location and spread, severity of illness, presence of genes from human strains (if derived from an animal strain), and/or other scientific parameters.

**3. Pandemic period**

- a. Phase 6. Pandemic: increased and sustained transmission in general population.